The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

David Loudon

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. CHARLES KEAN, AND Last Night of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.

On this (SATURDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 10th, 1859, Will be performed Moore's play of THE GAMESTER.

.. .. Mr. Charles Kean.
.. .. Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
.. .. Mr. G. Everett.
.. .. Mrs. Chas. Kean.
.. .. Miss Chapman

To conclude with the Comedy (compressed into 3 Acts) entitled THE JEALOUS WIFE

.. .. Mr. Charles Kean.
.. .. Mr. J. F Cathcart.
.. .. Mr. G. Everett
.. .. Mrs. Charles Kean.
.. .. Miss Chapman.

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.

Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes—3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Fr. Gal. 1s.; Up. Gal. 6d

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

MR. T. C. KING, having recovered from his recent illness, reopened for twelve nights. MISS BESSIE KING for this night only.

Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton,
On THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), DEC. 10th, 1859,
The Performance will commence with Bulwer's Play of
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu, - - Mr. T. C. King,
Julie de Mortemar, - - Miss Bessie King.
After which the laughable Farce, entitled
THIRTY-THREE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.
Mr. Oatcheberry, - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Highland Fling, in Character—Miss Woodyer.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
TORNO LOCHINVAR, OR THE BRIDAL OF NETHERBY.
Lochinvar, - - Mr. Bruce Norton.

Doors open at Seven; Performance to commence at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured, Private Boxes—3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Fr. Gal. 1s.; Up. Gal. 6d

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

A RETURN VISIT OF THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY, Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th instant, And every Evening during the week, PROFESSOR GLOVER, (Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies),

Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, With Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the manner of Singing them.

Also, Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers.

Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight o'clock. For particulars see Programme.

N.B.—Morning Performance on THIS DAY Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

SECOND YEAR.

The system of MONEY PRIZES, with the right of Selection in every case by the Prizeholder.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.

The chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.

The Next Distribution in April, 1860.

PRESIDENT—The Earl of Charlemont.

TRUSTEES—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor; John Ryan, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Berwick.

The Committee desire particularly to impress the importance of early subscription through the Society's Agents, or direct to the Secretary, with a view to securing Good Exhibitions in Spring.

(By order),
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.

Copies of the Annual Report to be had at the Office, No. 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, or sent free by post.

SABBATH EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, LR. ABBEY-STREET.

REV. J. D. POWELL WILL PREACH (D.V.) ON TO-MORROW EVENING, December 11th, at Seven o'clock.

Subject—" Backsliders invited to return."

After Service a Prayer Meeting will be held, to implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

ELECTION OF ORPHANS,

On Thursday, the 29th inst., (December), at the General Orphan House, RICHMOND-STREET, Portobello, Dublin. This Institution is the care of Orphans of all classes, intern and extern, who are destitute from any part of the United Kingdom. There are now Vacancies for the next Election on that day. The Subscribers to the Orphans, and VOTING PAPERS are to be sent in before THURSDAY, the 29th inst. All further information to be had from the Matron, at the House, or from the Registrar, Mr. EAGLE, 16, Upper Gardiner-street.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient employ.

The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless immediate public will come forward with that assistance which humanity so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions in the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.

The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Bennet; or by the honorary secretary.

(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 18, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND. — The first meeting of the Surgical Society of Ireland, for the Session 1859-60, will take place at the Royal College of Surgeons on Saturday evening, December 10th, at Half-past Eight o'clock, precisely. The President of the College in the Chair.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D.,
B. WILLS RICHARDSON, F.R.C.S.I. } Secretaries.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CASTLEWARD UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£10,000, in £10,000 Shares of £1 each.
DEPOSIT—10s per Share.

Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Act of 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Liability limited to Amount of Subscription.

DIRECTORS.

Lord GEORGE HILL, Ballyare, Ramelton.
Sir JAMES DOMBRAIN, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
SAMUEL CRAMPTON, Grangemore, Raheny.
Major ANDREW NUGENT, Castleward Downpatrick.
WILLIAM F. GREEN, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
THOMAS JOHNSTON, Gloucester-street, Dublin.
JOHN STANTON, Kingstown.
JOHN S. CHARLEY, Woodburn, Dunmurry, Lisburn.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
SILAS EVANS.

BANKERS.
THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Foster-place, Dublin.
THE NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY, Belfast and Downpatrick.

SOLICITOR FOR IRELAND:
ALEXANDER MCNEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

SOLICITOR FOR ENGLAND:
THOMAS FRANCE, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

BROKERS:
BRUCE and SYMES, 37, Dame-street, Dublin.
EDWARD FOX, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.
Messrs. J. J. STEPHENS and SONS, 44, Dame-street,
JAMES CRAWFORD, 61, Dawson-street.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:
9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of working the Lead Mines known as the Castleward Sett, and which comprise a portion of three townlands, and range over an area of a square mile, situate about a mile north of the town of Strangford, in the county of Down.

An agreement for a Lease has been obtained from Lord Bangor, for a term of 21 years, at a Royalty of one-fifteenth, the interest of which has been purchased by this Company, together with a 40-inch power Steam Engine, Pumps, and other Machinery now at the Mine.

This property, previous to the assignment to this Company, was in the hands of a few speculators, who commenced operations and sunk to a depth of ten fathoms on the lode, and so far as the trifling operations went, fully proved the Sett to be worthy of further outlay; but for want of capital, or some other cause, the operations came to a hasty termination, and remained in abeyance until the property in question was placed in the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, by whom, after the most careful and satisfactory investigations, the present promoters have agreed to become the purchasers for £1,000, payable on the Steam Engine and Machinery now on the premises.

The geological formation of the district is most favourable, and the Mineral Exploring Company have, on careful examination of the entire, satisfied the promoters that this Mine is on the run of lodes which lie between Newtownards, northof Strangford Lough, and Ardglass in the South, where they again crop out at the beach, as may be seen on reference to Griffith's Geological Map. The Newtownards Lode has, on a trifling outlay, yielded within a short time a sum of £6,000.

The local advantages of this Mine are very considerable, situate within a few yards of the sea beach, where there is an excellent quay, at which vessels of moderate tonnage can load or discharge at all seasons of the year, free of any local or harbour dues. In addition to these important advantages, the Sett is surrounded by Lord Bangor's Demesne, from which an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for Mining purposes, can be had at moderate prices, and labour in this district is both abundant and cheap.

As to the details of the Mining operations already done on this Sett, all particulars are given in the Reports of the Mining Engineers, with whom the promoters have completed their arrangements with the Mineral Exploring Company, and are now in possession of the property, and purpose forthwith to commence operations.

The Capital of the Company has been fixed at £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each. Of this, £1,000 in cash is to be given to the Mineral Exploring Company for the purchase of the Mine, including Machinery, Engine, Plant, and all other Machinery now on the premises; and 1,000 Free Shares are to be allotted to the promoters in lieu of all preliminary expenses of every kind, including Law Costs and other incidental expenses attending the formation of the Company, so that every penny received on Shares shall be applied to the future purposes of the Company.

A Deposit of 10s. per Share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder, if any, will be called up as required; but no call is to exceed 5s., and no interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.

Prospectuses, Mining Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares, may be had at the Company's Office, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the respective Offices of the Solicitor or Stockbrokers of the Company.

The Sett is leased to Messrs. MURLAND and NEILSON, Solicitors, Downpatrick; Messrs. T. BURRELL, and J. CUNNINGHAN and CO., Sharebrokers, Belfast.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.

By the Shortest and most Direct Route.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

† 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
† 7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

† 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. "
10 0 a.m. do. do 2 0 p.m. "
† 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside, - 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside, - 0 13 6

† The 10.30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8.15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 4.45 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in seven hours and a half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons

ST. LUKE'S PARISH.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be preached (God willing), on SUNDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1859, in the Parish Church of ST. LUKE, by the Rev. BENJAMIN GIBSON, A.M., Curate of St. Mary's, and a Collection made in aid of the Male, Female, and Infant Parochial Schools. Divine Service at Twelve o'clock noon. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor has signified his intention to be present.

The Male School was opened for the education and religious instruction of Twelve Boys, in the year 1811; since that period the benevolence of the public has enabled the Governors to provide for the education of Forty Boys—to clothe Twenty.

The Female School was established in the year 1838, and affords education to Thirty-five Girls, of whom Sixteen are clothed.

The Infant School, instituted in the year 1834, yields instruction to Fifty-five Children, of whom there is an average attendance of Forty-five, and who receive a portion of bread daily, and the most destitute of whom are clothed from the Dorcas Association of the parish.

The existence of this interesting institution mainly depends on the liberality of a Christian public, and the Governors confidently hope for a continuance of that benevolence which annually upholds the establishment, as the Parish of St. Luke is the most impoverished in Dublin.

Benefactions of those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited on behalf of the poor children, and will be thankfully received by the Rev L H BOLTON, Incumbent, 70, Camden-street; the Rev J O'CALLAGHAN, Long-wood-avenue; DARLEY, Esq; J HAUGH, Esq, Ardee-street; S WALL, and E H WILLIAMS, Esqrs, Coombe; JOSEPH HARRIS, Esq, Parnell-place; H BURROUGHS, Esq, 68, Lower Abbey-street; E MOLYNEUX, Esq; J M'CORMICK, Esq, Bank of Ireland; and by

JOHN HAYES,
PHILIP O'BRIEN, Esqrs., } Churchwardens.

SAINT MARK'S PARISH

The Church will (D.V.) be re-opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1859,
When a SERMON Will be preached by the
REV. GEORGE MACNEILL, A.M., Vicar,
And a Collection made to assist in defraying the expenses of the repairs and improvements in so far as they have progressed, £121 2s. 6d. being still due to the Treasurer.

Donations from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Vicar, Rev. George MacNeill; Rev. E. O'Meara, Rev. A. S. Fuller, M. F. Crowe, Esq., J. Prescott, Esq., Churchwardens; Alderman Kinahan, Surgeon Hamilton, Doctor Johns, Treasurer; John Byrne, Hon. Secretary.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1859.

I. C. M. — T. R. C.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m. Rev. H. D'ARCY, Rector of Clifden, Connemara.
Subject—" The Coming Judgment."—Text, Rom. ii. 16.

II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m. Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.
Subject—" The New Dogma five years old."

What is the only way to be prepared for the coming judgment? Is it not by trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ, and not in the Virgin Mary or the saints?

How can that be the old religion of which the last doctrine was only settled five years ago?

Does not the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception plainly contradict the Word of God, which says that "all have sinned?"—Romans iii., 2, 3, 12 v.

If the Immaculate Conception is a doctrine necessary for salvation, why was it not discovered before, and why was it not revealed in Scripture? If men could be saved without it for 1800 years, why is it necessary now?

Is not the Lord Jesus Christ the only one who was born without sin, being both God and man, and conceived by the Holy Ghost? Was the Blessed Virgin Mary divine, and was she conceived by the Holy Ghost? Was she not a saved sinner? Did she not say "My spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour"?—Luke i. 47.

Roman Catholic friends and fellow-countrymen come and hear.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Under 21st and 22nd Victoria, c. 103.

PATRON:
His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Right Hon. the Recorder, Right Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton, Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.; Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M.P.

COMMITTEE.—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Rev. E. S. Abbott, Rev. Richard Barton, Rev. H. Dickenson, Rev. A. S. Fuller, Rev. Wm. C. Greene, Rev. Wm. Maturin, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Richard Atkinson, Esq.; Charles Cobbe, Esq., D.L.; A. E. Gayer, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; Wm. Digges LaTouche, Esq.; Armar Lowry, Esq.; Robert H. Scott, Esq.; John E. Vernon, Esq.; James H. Wharton, Esq., M.D.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.—Rev. J. Hunter Monahan, 33, Westland-row; Rev. Thomas R. Shore, 84, Lower Dorset-street; Thomas Greene, Esq., 3, Hatch-street.

TREASURERS.—Messrs. LaTouche and Co., Bank, Castle-street

COLLECTOR.—Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street.

Few persons need to be convinced that the first offence committed by juvenile offenders is also the first step towards rendering them a burden as well as a pest to society. The records of our prisons prove how frequently it occurs that a mere child has spent two or three years in prison (under successive convictions), acquiring there a greater knowledge of crime, and has returned to liberty only more qualified to pursue a career of vice, no suitable instrumentality having been employed to attempt his reformation, or any fair opportunity afforded him of returning to the path of rectitude; and thus he advances from one stage of criminality to another, till all human hope of amendment seems at an end.

The unparalleled success which has attended the reformatory system, lately introduced into the convict prisons in Ireland, called attention to this subject. Under that system (the substitute for transportation) not eight per cent. of those subjected to it have relapsed into crime. The law now enables us to apply the same plan to the less hardened and more impressible *juvenile* offender. By a recent Act of Parliament, those poor children, who are detected in the commission of offences to which the inexperience of childhood, or the incentive of evil example, had enticed them, instead of being committed to the common gaol, may be sent, for periods varying from one to five years, to reformatory schools, which must, however, be suitably fitted up, and a complete staff provided, before they can be recognised by Government. When such a school has been inspected, and certified by the Chief Secretary, thenceforward Government will pay 5s. per week for each inmate; and thus, as the numbers increase, the demand on private benevolence will diminish. While, therefore, the first establishment and outfit constitutes the chief expense, still, until the number of inmates shall increase to such an extent as to render these institutions self-supporting, it will be necessary to call upon the public to afford continued and liberal assistance.

Encouraged by the liberal assistance of benevolent individuals in Dublin and its vicinity, the Committee have established both male and female schools; the one at Rehoboth-place, South Circular-road, and the other at 103, Cork-street. Both these Schools are now ready; and, having been duly inspected and certified, pursuant to the statute, are open for the admission of offenders. But the necessary expenditure, including a fine of £500 paid for premises with a sufficient quantity of ground to afford employment for the boys, has exhausted the funds. The male school is still but scantily supplied with requisites; and it will be necessary to surround the premises with a boundary wall, and to effect some other alterations, before the establishment can be looked upon as completed for all the purposes designed.

By the Act it is provided that all these children must be sent to a "Reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as the offender." Roman Catholic Reformatories have been established by very liberal contributions in Dublin and other parts of Ireland; and it would have been lamentable, indeed, if Protestants had provided no such asylum, and had left the poor of their own Church to become inmates of a gaol, in the absence of such a refuge.

The Committee have undertaken this responsibility in full confidence in the co-operation of the Protestants of Ireland; and they have no hesitation in asking aid for an object calculated not only to benefit society, by the diminution of crime, but to save from ruin many an immortal soul, placed in peril by evil companionship or parental neglect.

Contributions will be received by the Treasurers, the Honorary Secretaries, and by any Member of the Committee.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

(FOUNDED IN 1790.)

For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every religious persuasion.

The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society would beg to remind the public of its claims for their support. The class of persons benefited by its operations are not paupers, but persons involved by sickness or other causes, in temporary difficulties, from which immediate relief may extricate, and prevent their becoming a permanent burthen upon the community.

Individuals are always to be found, who, having come to this city, and failing to obtain employment, or finding their friends to be dead or removed, have sunk into the pitiable condition of "Destitute Strangers." In these circumstances they have sought and obtained from this Society the means of returning to their respective homes. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, and every humane mind will admit the necessity of some provision to meet them.

The discrimination and care exercised in dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of this Society entitle it to the confidence and support of the benevolent and benevolent. The visitors examine the merits of each application, at the miserable lodgings of the party seeking assistance, in order, as far as possible, to ascertain the distress is real, and that the relief will not be holding out an encouragement to idleness and profligacy. It is, indeed, painful to the members to be under the necessity, from week to week, of passing many letters without being able to render the applicants any assistance; but the Committee look forward with confidence to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, to enable them, not only to continue, but also to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and extend their visits of mercy, especially at this season of the year.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; the Right Hon. F. C. Crampton, David C. LaTouche & Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street, Treasurers; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 93, Harcourt-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; J. O. Ronsall, Esq., T.C., Eldon-terrace; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; H. Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; John Robinson, Esq., 3, Grafton-street; Mr. George Sidford, 17, Nassau-street; Mr. John L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; Mr. Robert Thompson, at the Bank of the Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. Henry Webster, 5, Victoria-place, Secretary; and Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, Assistant-Secretary, to whom any communications on the business of the Society may be addressed, and shall be attended to with the least possible delay.

☞ The Society's Letter Box is at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stephen's-green, South.

Auction.

BY AUCTION.—To be Sold without reserve, at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, at three o'clock this day, a BAY HORSE, in hunting condition, which has hunted with the Kildare hounds during the last two seasons, and proved himself a good fencer and field horse. He is engaged to draw in double or single harness, or to carry a lady, being gentle and quiet, and free from all vice, and is parted with only in consequence of his owner having left the country.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respect bility.

BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Carriages.

TO HIGH SHERIFFS.

For Sale, a HANDSOME CHARIOT, the property of a Gentleman going to England, built by Hutton. To be sold reasonable. Apply for address to 30, Lower Pembroke-street.

CAR.—WANTED, a Good Second-hand easy Outside Car. Address, with price, and where to be seen, to "W. B. Car," Irish Times Office.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Evans, Owner; Ex parte Thomas Fyke, Petitioner,

THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, the following Valuable Leasehold Estates, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, in Two Lots, viz:—

LOT No. 1—Comprising the DWELLING-HOUSE and LANDS OF RAHINANE, otherwise called SOUTHPARK, containing 174a. 0r. 21p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £117 16s. 3d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £122 18s. 9d.

LOT No. 2—Comprising the LANDS OF TURLOUGH, containing 58a. 2r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £12 14s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £12 5s. 3d.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1 is situate in a remarkably quiet district, and is distant 5 miles from Parsonstown, and 9 miles from Roscrea, both railway stations and excellent market towns; the lands are also distant 5 miles from the packet station of Portumna, and 3 miles from the town of Borrisokane. The house is a most desirable residence, situate in the middle of a thickly-inhabited neighbourhood and sporting country; it is built in the modern style, is commodious, and in excellent repair; the offices are extensive and convenient. The lands are of excellent quality, and well adapted for either tillage or grazing—they are tastefully planted and are under grass, with the exception of about 3 acres. Within the last six years a sum of over £1,100 has been expended in permanent improvements on the house and lands. There is a good walled-in garden and two enclosed yards attached to the house. The church and post office are within five minutes' walk of the house.

The Lands comprising Lot No. 2 are enclosed in a ring fence, and form an excellent grass farm; the soil is very rich, it consists entirely of ancient meadow, which has not been broken up for a considerable number of years. It adjoins Lot No. 1.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin;

JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown; and

EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.

Private Proposals will be received by the Solicitor having carriage up to the 12th day of December, 1859.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Fullerton and Jane Fullerton, his Wife, Edward William Brenan, and Frances Brenan, his Wife, Mary Carpenter, and Sarah Carpenter, Spinsters, Owners and Petitioners.

THE Honourable Judge Longfield, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the Court, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in One Lot, the Fee-Simple of the part of the LOWER COMMONS OF KILMAINHAM, formerly described as situate in the Parish and Manor of Kilmainham, Barony of Newcastle, but now in the Parish of St. James's, Barony of Uppercross, and County of Dublin, held in fee, containing about 6A. 2R. 36P., Statute measure, and by the Ordnance Survey, 7A. 1R. 21P.

The Lands were set to one tenant by lease, dated 1st November, 1857, for two years, from 1st November, 1857, at the yearly rent of £26.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1859.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Lands are situate within a mile of Dolphin's Barn, near the road leading to the town of Crumlin, and are very productive, being so convenient to the city, and in that particular locality, and particularly suited for Grazing and Dairy Cattle.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to

JAMES COWLEY, Solicitor for the Owners and Petitioners, No. 26, Upper Temple-street; or to

THOMAS M'NALLY, Solicitor, No. 77, Lower Gardiner-street; or to

MESSRS. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance Survey, No. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LODGINGS.—A DRAWINGROOM and BEDROOM, in the most agreeable and healthy part of Rathmines. The house is well ordered and quiet. Address "A. B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.

For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Music.

PIANOFORTES,

In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas.

PIANOFORTES.

ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Property of every kind throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALFRED W. HARRIS AND CO.,
AGENTS—26, EUSTACE-STREET.

Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.

The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and invested Capital of

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.

Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.

Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow,
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
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JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 29, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

ACTUARY.

EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, the Features apply to Policies of every description, whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 60 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent. of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 30 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a single Premium of £60 will insure at 30 years of age, viz., about £100, being the whole *amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it profitable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL,

17, 18, AND 19, CORN-MARKET.

(Established 1821.)

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, FRIEZES, &c.

The Proprietor of this Old Woollen House (now nearly forty years Established) has pleasure to inform his friends and the Public that he still continues to uphold the name it has received for keeping nothing but the *very best Goods, at Moderate Prices*.

Having received a large Stock of the above, for which the Orders were given previous to the advance in the price of wool;

ALSO,

HEAVY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, LIVERY CLOTHS, BARRAGONS, WINDSOR, BEDFORD, AND PLAIN CORDS,

WOOL SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND *HANDKERCHIEFS, COBURGS, ALPACAS,* AND LADIES' CLOTHS, *COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS,* CALICOES, *HORSE CLOTHING.*

Gentlemen about giving their orders for Liveries, Stable Dresses, &c., will find it their advantage to inspect the above Stock previous to doing so.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made Horse Clothing always on hand, or made to order.

This House has been awarded by the Royal Dublin Society the Large and Small Silver Medals for fifteen successive years for producing the best Irish Manufactured Friezes.

A great variety of SEAL SKINS and VELVET PILES for LADIES' MANTLES.

Patterns free by Post.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO.

Beg to call attention to their present large Stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS, and respectfully suggest to Gentlemen requiring OVERCOATS AND WINTER DRESS,

The advantage of being able to fit themselves promptly with any article required for the season.

The Stock consists of every description of

BOYS', YOUTHS', and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, in MELTONS, PILOTS, BEAVERS

Dress.

THIRTY, DAME STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing
Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
In the largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

GALWAY MANTLES.—MRS. ALLEN, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, has this day received a Case of the celebrated Galway Mantles, Claddagh Jackets, &c. An early inspection will oblige.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost

MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces the Arrival of Additional Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Wreaths, Dress Fabrics, &c. Also, a Case of Patent Steel Skirts.
Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, Cloaks, &c.
32, DAWSON-STREET.

MRS. CAMERON has just received a CASE of MANTLES, MILLINERY, WREATHES, &c., &c.,
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

A. CAMERON
BEGS to announce the Arrival of his New SILKS DROUGETS, with all the other leading Novelties suited for the present season.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
A. C. calls particular attention to the MOURNING DEPARTMENT, which will be found replete with every Article suited for Family and Complimentary Mourning.

H. MORISON,
47, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
Solicits inspection of his New Arrivals of This Season's
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND FEATHERS,
of the most approved Shapes, as now worn by
HER MAJESTY,
AND THE ENGLISH NOBILITY,
forming the greatest Variety and largest Stock of the choicest Goods ever exhibited in this City.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!
The Largest Selection of
LADIES', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' TRIMMED *FELT* HATS,
In all the New Shapes. Prices very moderate.
BARNARD'S,
36, MARY-STREET.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71 GRAFTON-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In fit we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND GLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Successors to Harvies and Co.
200 Pairs Blankets, from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair.
A large lot selled in the folds, considerably under current prices.
Flannels in all widths, from 6d. to 2s. 4d. per yard.
Counterpanes and Quilts, from 1s. 4d. to 8s. each.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
FREDERIC H. JUDGE.
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Manager for Mr. George Macdona,
LATE PROPRIETOR of 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
And Successor to
MR. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,
Respectfully announces to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, who have hitherto patronised this ESTABLISHMENT, that the BUSINESS HAS THIS DAY BEEN RESUMED, and will be carried out as FULLY and EFFICIENTLY as at any prior period.
A continuance of the same Patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Dublin, 22nd October, 1859.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers are nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, grounded under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

SHIRT-MAKING IN DUBLIN.
An extensive Scotch firm, engaged in the Shirt Trade, who feel a deep interest in improving the condition of the Working Classes, and anxious to give employment to the industrious females of Ireland, are about to open a branch Establishment in Dublin, where any number of needlewomen can be supplied with constant and remunerative work.
Applications to "A. B.," 12, Crow-street, during next week, will be attended to.
N.B.—Suitable premises wanted.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
Citizens, be in time to fit yourselves in Boots and Overshoes, Clogs, and Pattens. In consequence of large alterations I am determined to sell off my Stock by Christmas, or early in the New Year consisting of 1,100 pairs of Boots and Shoes, at a large reduction; 500 pair Men's Indiarubber Overshoes, at half price, from 1s 1d to 1s 4d, and 500 pairs of Ladies' Pattens from 1s 4d to 2s 6d; 2,500 pairs of clog soles at half price clogging; from 6d to 9d per pair; 2,500 pairs clog tops, at 2d per pair.
J. B. Mullen, Irish Clog, Boot, and Shoe Manufacturer, 21, Christ Church-place.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
R. PARKER,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,
28, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET.
Every article of the very best workmanship, and all goods manufactured under the superintendence of the Proprietor.

P. CRANNY, BOOTMAKER
TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that his stock will now be found replete with all the new designs in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.
Having a practical knowledge of his business, and attending to it exclusively, he can offer advantages to heads of families and traders not to be surpassed in any house in the United Kingdom.
He also wishes to inform his customers in KINGSTOWN that he does not supply, nor has he any connection with, any other house.

TYNDALL.
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet public approbation—the mere so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Most humbly solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels assured of the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only requires to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.
ANDREWS and CO. have received their usual supplies of Foreign Condiments, Comestibles, Dessert Fruits, &c. Also a very superior selection of handsome Cartons of Imperial French Plums and Bon Bons en mosaique, durable and well adapted for Christmas presents. Pates de Foies Gras this year imported direct from Strasbourg.
COMESTIBLES FOR THE BREAKFAST OR LUNCHEON TABLE
Yorkshire and Perigord Pies.
Sardines in Oil and Butter.
Gorgonza Anchovies, and Anchovy Paste.
New Pate de Foi Gras de Strasbourg.
Parmasan, Gruyere, and Sutton Cheese.
Real Turtle and other Soups.
Potted Beef, Ham, and Tongue.
Kippered Salmon, Herrings, and Bloaters.
Italian Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Quilled Paste.
Preserved Green Peas, Asparagus in Tins, &c.
FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
Finest New Dessert Raisins in Sprays.
Finest Picked Stoned Fig.
New Jordan Almonds, Sliva Plums, Prunes.
New Imperial French Plums.
New Normandy Pippins, Filberts, and Walnuts.
Finest Crystallised Apricots, Green Gages, Pine Apple.
Crystallised Strawberries (a delicious fruit, but only a limited quantity can be obtained).
Crystallised and Preserved Ginger.
Rahat Lokum, or Delight (a Sweetmeat of Turkish invention).
Selected Double Concentrated Essences.
New Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.
Apricot, Green Gage, and Pine Tartlets.
Crystal Aspic Jelly, for garnishing, &c.
Crystal Aspic Jelly, for garnishing, &c.
THE FINEST TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.
CHARLES K. MAYER, 10, DAME-STREET,
Has much pleasure in informing his kind Patrons, and Public generally, that his stock of Tea is in every way complete, and will, As an advance in the price of Tea is certain, he would recommend that which is now inevitable, he respectfully solicits for his customers the propriety of making immediate purchases at present prices, being confident the Tea Market will not present the same advantages for a very short time.
CHARLES K. MAYER,
TEA IMPORTER,
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.
And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

THE FOLLOWING CASES OF WINES, &c., will be forwarded, Carriage free, to any railway station in Ireland, or to any seaport town in England or Scotland, to which there is direct steam communication, on receipt of a cash remittance for the amount, from the 25th November instant, until the 1st January, 1860, viz:—

CASE NO. 1, FOR £2 10s, CONTAINING—	
1 Bottle choice sparkling Champagne.	2 Bottles very old crusted Port, decanted.
1 Bottle Sparkling Moselle.	2 Bottles finest old Irish Whiskey.
2 Bottles Amontillado Sherry.	1 Bottle old Cognac Brandy.
2 Bottles Golden Sherry.	
1 Bottle East India Madeira.	

CASE NO. 2, FOR £2, CONTAINING—	
3 Bottles pale dry Sherry.	2 Bottles old Irish Whiskey.
3 Bottles Golden Sherry.	1 Bottle old Cognac.
3 Bottles old crusted Port, decanted.	

The above sample cases of wines will give gentlemen who have not as yet patronised us, a fair idea of the value we are offering in first-class wines.
FAWCETT & CO.
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-ST., DUBLIN.

JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland.
Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen.
JAMES PILLAR, Agent.
56, Rathmines Road.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Successor to ROBERT HANNA,
GROCER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin.)
*** Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs,
* Kingstown and neighbourhood.
NEW FRUIT OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BASS AND CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER and CO. beg to intimate to their customers and the public, that they are now in a position to supply the new season's brewing of the above celebrated Ale, in first-rate sparkling condition, in large and small bottles.
Our priced catalogue of general Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c., forwarded Postage free, on application
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN;
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGES-STREET, KINGSTOWN:
AND
S. FINDLATER and CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

SPICED ROUNDS FOR CHRISTMAS.—
JAMES MAGEE, PURVEYOR,
21, LINCOLN-PLACE,
Beg to call attention to the above, of superior quality, and which has given so much satisfaction heretofore. Weight from 12lbs up; engaged Kerry Beef.
MATTERSON'S SUPERIOR HAMS,
MIDDLES, and SPICED BREAKFAST BACON.

BREAD DELIVERED.—Our Vans pass daily for the delivery of our Bread to Private Families, Hotels, &c., &c., in the following localities:—

Rathmines	Milltown	Stillorgan
Rathgar	Ranelagh	Kingstown
Ronndtown	Donnybrook	Dalkey
Templeogue	Blackrock	Drumcondra
Churchtown	Booterstown	Clontarf
Dundrum	Monkstown	High Park, and in every part of Dublin.
Roebuck	Salthill	

All Orders or Letters directed to our Office, Nos. 37 and 38, AUNGIER-STREET, or at any of our Establishments in this City, Blackrock, or Kingstown, shall meet our immediate attention.
O'CALLAGHAN and CO.

NOTICE.
For the accommodation of Families, the Ravensdale Corn, Flour, Rice, Starch, and Buiscuit Store,
will remain open till 8 o'clock each Saturday evening during the Winter months.
N.B.—None but First-c lass Goods

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 2d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

THE RAVENSDALE
CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES,
40, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN,
opposite the Metal Bridge,
*** WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD IS OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND,
THE PUREST AND
FINEST PRO-
CURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
*** TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
All Sacks and Bags Charged for till Returned.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 3s. 9d. per cwt.,
97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 6d. per stone.
Coals—Gilcruix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
Irish and English Salt.
Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.
Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 72, TALBOT-STREET.

SPICES, PICKLES, VINEGARS.
W. ELLWOOD begs to draw the attention of Families to his Stock of Spices, Sauces, Pickles, and Vinegars, which will be found of superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices.
BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity, flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and every domestic use.
Imported and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD (late of Wells'),
FAMILY GROCERY,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Opposite Marlborough-street), Dublin.
Agent for Kingsford Oswego Prepared Corn and Starch.
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THE LAW DEFINED
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vernment whose crooked ways and crafty intrigues have ever been directed to undermine our best allies, to sap the foundations of our religion, and to overthrow our temporal greatness among the nations of the earth. England's reward was hatred, vicarspostolic, restoration of a hierarchy, insolent assumption of territorial titles, opposition to every act which encouraged the civilisation and liberty of man. The outcry is not raised, surely, to compel England to place the Papacy again athwart the rocks of the Italians.

Nor yet can it be to terrify the easily terrified. Lord John Russell's courage will not be exposed to a trial in Paris such as it quailed before at Vienna. Our Foreign Secretary is bellicose in words. He is busy discussing the merits of a six-pound rating, and how far he may, with all due coyness, receive the embraces of the troublous Quaker. Lord Palmerston has to undergo the goosestep, having joined as Irish Brigade---in London. Both are too preoccupied to visit Paris. Our usual representative will drop a card at the Congress, and simply say, that England really thinks those nationalities which have upheaved and overthrown their tyrants should be consulted respecting their future destiny. The Papacy cannot be raised to prevent this. The Papacy is in the hands of France, and Spain, and Austria---Roman Catholic Powers all. Why should not a Protestant Power think of saving the people, when Roman Catholic Powers condemn the Papacy?

There is one way, and one way only, in which these assemblages may have a practical effect. Louis Napoleon has put his mailed hand upon the mouths of French Bishops, but his arm, long as it is, does not reach to Ireland yet. If an "idea" should cross his mind that Ireland is the hand of England, and that he who would wound England should strike her here, perhaps it may be politic, though certainly not loyal, to show him that, if he would win a legion of auxiliaries in Ireland, he must preserve the Papacy. This is a hard saying, but what other explanation have we? The French Emperor cares little for the angry speeches at Young Men's Societies or Confraternities. He stops these things at home by six *pons d'armes*. It may be useful, though, to show him there is a party purchaseable here, and to tell him the price.

Why did Austria stipulate that the Archdukes should be restored? Parma was given to an Austrian Archduchess because Austria drove her husband, Napoleon I., herself, and her son, Napoleon II., from the throne of France. Modena was given to an Austrian Archduke because his mother was the last child of the detestable race of Este. The existence of these dynasties would be a standing insult to the present dynasty of France, and, therefore, the Pope and his advocates are clamorous for their restoration. The poor Irish peasantry little know for what they are told to shout. History is very conveniently forgotten sometimes. The four Members of Parliament who now travel by rail to attend these sympathetic meetings talk glibly of the Patrimony of St Peter. Mr. Barry read them a lesson in history if they will receive it. He traced the territorial annexations of the Papacy to the "infamous Alexander and the profligate Julius." He might have mentioned the goodly person of Gregory the Seventh and the platonic Countess Matilda. The peasantry are impressed with the notion that St. Peter himself ruled from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, and that the Popes are his territorial successors. A grave is all St. Peter got at Rome, but round his grave the subtlety of ages has gathered dominions, often liberated, but as often again placed under a hated yoke for "divers reasons of state."

Austria is held up as the model of a devotional kingdom. Here again History is ignored. There did exist such a thing as the Josephine Code, which secured the religion and the liberties of Protestants in Austria. The Concordat, some twelve years ago abrogated that, and built up a wall between Austria and those who were inclined to defend her. The Concordat made the Pope Sovereign of Austria, and consequently, Austria has been humiliated and despoiled. Who knows whether, six months hence, Austria too will not be styled heretical and infamous? for Hungary is demanding her old religious immunity, and in the Tyrol all religions are to be treated alike, greatly to the chagrin of the *Univers*. Austria has not so long been devoted to the Papacy, but that short time has sufficed to ruin her. Those sympathetic meetings will hardly incite Francis Joseph to venture upon a second Solferino.

The Times on the Recent Changes in Oude:---

Our Indian correspondence will have apprised the public that the revolutions of the kingdom of Oude have at length been unexpectedly consummated by a policy as decisive as that of annexation or confiscation, and considerably more popular. The Talookdars or great landholders of the province, whose tenures had been objected to the scrutiny of commissioners when we assumed the government of the country, and whose estates had been in most cases forfeited by rebellion, have now received fresh grants of their lands on terms more acceptable than ever. They are established and confirmed in feudal supremacy, and their possessions and privileges will descend in perpetuity to their heirs on the fixed and unchangeable condition expressed in the grants. Such was the announcement with which Lord Canning gratified the Talookdars at Lucknow in Durbar assembled. The actual purport of this proceeding is, that while the Sovereignty of Oude is indefeasibly vested in the British Crown, the lands of the province will be settled in the hands of great families, who will owe certain suit, service, and tribute to the Supreme Government, but who, after those obligations have been discharged, will hold their territories in permanency for their own use and benefit. That will be the effect of the new policy, but whether its results will be found beneficial is so debatable a question that nothing short of the event itself can fairly resolve it.

A general idea of the transaction may be obtained by comparing it with the system of beneficial leases in use among ourselves. A closer analogy, it is true, could be discovered in the old feudal system, but, as that no longer exists, it supplies no practical illustration. The custom, however, of letting land upon long and renewable leases at certain fines and reserved rents is so common that most people will be more or less conversant with its operation. A Bishop, or a Chapter, or a College, or a Corporation lets a distant estate to a tenant on condition of a fixed consideration, and, the terms being duly observed, the tenant acquires an interest in the property so highly beneficial that he and his heirs seem to become almost its owners. It may continue in the same family for years, or even centuries, and be looked upon as a permanent possession, saving only the payment of the customary dues at the customary periods. Most of the Church lands are let under this tenure, which is so advantageous to the tenant that the aggregate interests of tenants in the property are now extremely large. The benefit to the Church consisted originally in the security which the system provided against the rapacity of great barons or courtiers, inasmuch as it was useless to seize an estate the profits of which had been already forestalled; but there were other advantages besides. The tenant or lessee was so deeply interested in the estate that he might be relied upon to preserve it as zealously as the landlord himself. He was under the strongest inducements to keep it in good order, and in fact, as such obligations were concerned, occupied the position of an owner with greater security than could have been secured under any other system.

It is much the same principle that we have now established in Oude. The Talookdars are made the beneficial lessees of the Crown. They have certain fixed payments to render, and certain fixed duties to perform, and when they have fulfilled these conditions they are the owners of the property. The system is by no means a new one. It has prevailed in Oude before, and it exists in other provinces of Hindostan. The chief objection to it consist in the alienation of resources and the loss of power which it necessarily involves. We are probably surrendering a very considerable revenue. What the exact terms of the grants may be we have yet to learn, but however fairly the rent may be adjusted it can be estimated only by actual circumstances, whereas it is quite certain that those circumstances will rapidly improve, while the portion of the Government will remain stationary. Under our rule, after the pacification of the country, the value of land holdings will undoubtedly increase; but, as the fixed rent will be fixed, we shall derive no pecuniary benefit from the prosperity which our administration has created. We compound, in fact, for a given sum, and everything beyond this---all the excess or abundance which might be available for public works or the necessities of State---will go into the pockets of the Talookdars themselves. Still more important is the surrender of power. Within their estates these great chieftains will be almost absolute lords. It may be expected, indeed, that the Supreme Government will still provide security against tyranny in every portion of its dominions, and Lord Canning directly urged the Talookdars to extend to their tenants and retainers the same consideration which they were receiving themselves; but, for all this, the delegation of power is so extensive that it may very possibly be abused. These Talookdars enjoy no good reputation. They have been arbitrary, rapacious, and cruel. They have seized the lands of village communities, and absorbed them in their own possessions; they have lived by the strong hand, and have indulged in all the passions which such a position naturally evokes. Fortunately there will still be an authority above them. The Chief Commissioner will represent the power of the Supreme Government, and his influence, we may hope, will combine with the true interests of the landolders in keeping them from wrong.

On the other side, however, we are entitled to expect no small advantages from the system now established. We have given the Talookdars so beneficial an interest in the country that they are now deeply concerned in the maintenance of British rule. No native king of Oude would ever do as much for them, or permit the system to continue. They must now feel that they are well off, and will have no inducement to rebel. As we have learnt, moreover, from the last insurrection, that the people will not revolt without their local chiefs, we may conclude that we have extinguished the last chance of rebellion in the most martial and turbulent province of India.

The *Daily News* on the Meetings in Ireland for the purpose of expressing Sympathy with the Pope.

We certainly cannot wonder that the more sober and respectable among the Catholic laity of Ireland refuse to join in the wild crusade just commenced there on behalf of the temporal authority of the Pope. If the proceedings at Cork on Monday, which inaugurated the crusade, may be taken as a fair specimen of the spirit in which it is to be conducted, their refusal is amply justified. Few men with any sense of decency and self-respect would like to have been mixed up with such a noisy and senseless, such a passionate and puerile demonstration. If it did not move our scorn and indignation, such a merely Irish row at a solemn meeting, heralded by such a tremendous flourish of ecclesiastical trumpets, would be amusing enough. Avowedly the meeting was a serious one, its object being of a kind to excite grave, if not mournful, feelings in the minds of the faithful. It was called for the purpose of giving a public expression of sympathy with the Sovereign Head of the Catholic Church in his present troubles. It was presided over by the local Bishop, and the chief speakers were dignitaries and priests of various orders, canons, deans, and the like. But the staple of these afflicted pastors' harangues consisted of denunciations of England and the English Government. One after another the speakers returned to this favourite topic---one describing our rulers as "monsters of bigotry, lust, and imbecility," and another affirming that England was not only the instrument of oppression in Ireland, but, "the cause of the difficulty and distress with which the Pope is at present surrounded." To the stimulating topics thus intoned from the platform, the unwashed assembly below furnished appropriate and very audible responses. On the question being asked whether they would allow the Pope to be stripped of his temporal possessions, they shouted out, "We'll fight for him, and we'll tell Palmerston so," amidst tremendous cheering. To the question, "Who are his aggressors?" the reply was, "Lord John Russell, Palmerston, and his Hell-crew," accompanied by a chorus of groans, hisses, and yelling. A reference to the sovereign lady who not only rules these realms, but lives in the affections of her people, as an exception to the line of monsters who have disgraced the throne, was met with loud shouts of "No, no," and was drowned in a storm of disapproval. Finally, on another speaker hinting that the Pope might require "something more than sympathy," these loyal Catholics and patriotic Irishmen shouted again, "We'll fight for him, we'll give him our bone and sinew." The priestly defenders of priestly rule evidently had a congenial audience to work upon. The lowest refuse of an Irish town population had combined with the more bigoted of their spiritual guides to set all sense and decency at defiance, and what is called a "monster demonstration," of the above description, is the result. The reflective and respectable portion of the Irish Catholic laity may well say, "Save us from our friends," as we know they do. Lord Castlerosse is not the only layman of position and influence who has come forward to discourage the crusade. The laity are, indeed, almost unanimous in condemning the crusade, while not a few of the more intelligent and public-spirited have no sympathy whatever in its object.

The movement, however, must be looked at in its general character, apart from its special local incidents. In itself, indeed, a meeting like that at Cork is too contemptible for serious notice. It would be absurd to take offence at such a frantic and silly outburst of the lowest party malignity. Speakers of Mr. Hennessy's calibre may talk treason by the hour without exciting the attention of the Crown lawyers on this side of the water, or indeed any feeling anywhere except that of mingled scorn and pity. But as this meeting is but the commencement of a Christmas crusade, we may fairly ask what is the object of the movement? If the means are hopelessly bad, we must in justice say the end is no better. It is simply to defend the temporal authority of the Pope, and vindicate the justice and equity of his rule. His spiritual authority no one has attacked. The revolted Romagnols still recognise Pius IX. as their spiritual head, but they justly assert that he has forfeited all claim to continue any longer their temporal ruler. He undertook to govern them, but he has not done so. The real fact is that, the frightful evils of Papal misrule have been exposed over and over again by earnest-minded Catholic writers; they have been openly denounced by Catholic Powers; and the eldest Son of the Church has been for months past demanding their thorough and prompt reform. The movement for reform in the Papal States is, and has been, not a Protestant, but a Catholic one. Intelligent members of the Church see plainly enough that the scandals of the Pope's temporal rule weaken his authority as Head of the Church, and tend to the degradation, not only of the Papacy, but of the Catholic faith. The Ultramontanes, on the other hand, blindly identify the spiritual authority of the Pope with his temporal rule, and thus involve the Church in all the odium which justly falls on the latter. This policy possesses the singular merit of gratuitously injuring the Church without doing the least good to the poor beleaguered Pope.

The *Daily News*, on the Working of the Staff College at Sandhurst:—

The struggle to establish a Staff School is too recent to be yet forgotten. For long the Horse Guards successfully resisted all change, and indeed had it not been for the gross blunders of the Crimea, the report of a Commission, and the exertions of Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Sidney Herbert in the House of Commons, it is doubtful whether a Staff College would ever have been created. Even after the battle was nearly won it was well night lost. The Horse Guards all but succeeded in nominating the young officers who should have the privilege of entering the Staff College, and thus of confining the Staff Corps to the select few who possessed connexion and interest. Happily, however, the rule was established that every officer of three years' standing in the army---whether stationed abroad or at home---should be entitled to compete for entrance into the Staff College; and the further principle was established that, with the exception of those holding the rank of colonel at a particular date, no officer should in future hold any Staff appointment without passing through the Staff College.

The question remains whether the vacant Staff appointments are really given to those who have passed the Staff College. The regulations distinctly assert that they must be. But regulations are not always reduced to practice. Men must no longer be encouraged to educate themselves and then be sent back to the ranks to be commanded by the ignorant and the imbecile. Even if age and vested rights are still to prevent the British army being commanded by the ablest men, it is essential that the Windhams, the Cardigans, and the Ansons should be surrounded by an able staff. But the matter must be looked at sharply. For this purpose it is to be hoped that a list of staff officers will be called for as soon as Parliament meets, so that any one may ascertain the claims of each officer to the position which he fills.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

The pantomime for the coming season in the Queen's Theatre is just announced, and is entitled "The Man in the Moon, or Darby O'Rourke and the Eagle."

Thanks.

FATHER CHINIQUY'S COLONY.—The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of St. Ann's colony, state of Illinois:—Rev. Edward Leet, 5s.; W. Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., per Mrs. Swan, £1; Mrs. Alexander, per Mrs. Swan, £1; Mrs. Shuldham, per Mrs. Swan, £1; Dr. and Mrs. Swan, 10s.; Miss Sillery, £1 5s.; A Friend, 2s. 6d.; Miss Eliza Green, 5s.; Mrs. A. D., 2s. 6d.; Miss Swan, 5s.; Miss Hutchins, 5s.; "G." postmark, Campbellstown, £1; Rev. M. Whittaker, 10s.; A Mite, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Smyth, £2; Miss Emily Smyth, 4s.; Miss West, 10s.; A Friend, 5s. A collection will be made in the diocese of Ossory on Christmas-day or Newyear's-day for the above object. A noble example, which might be followed by the churches of all Protestant denominations in Ireland.

The committee of the Orphan Refuge Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street. To R. A., for 6s., per Rev. R. Frizelle, in aid of their funds.

The committee of Swift's-alley Christian Fellowship Society, to the following:—for the Widows' Alms House, Captain Holahan, R. M. 5s.; James Charles Esq., 5s.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, DEC. 8.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Royal Family walked in the grounds yesterday.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat yesterday. The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge gave judgment on an appeal from Canada, "The Montreal Assurance Company *v.* M'Gillivray." Lord Chelmsford gave judgment on an appeal from Bengal, "Anundmoyee Dassee *v.* the East India Company." An appeal from the Chancery Court of York, "Bell *v.* Graham" (part heard), was concluded; Lord Cranworth gave judgment. The Lords present were Lords Cranworth, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown. Dr. Lushington, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir E. Ryan, and Sir R. Peel.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governors of Australia, Malta, the Mauritius, and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches were sent to the Governor of the Falkland Islands.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle and suite left the King's Bridge Terminus at half-past three o'clock on Thursday, for Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, where his Excellency remains on a visit with the Marquis of Drogheda until Monday next when he will return to town.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have passed through town from Kimbolton Castle, Hants to joint the circle assembled at Tottenham Park visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is entertaining a select circle at Bowood.

The Earl and Countess Granville are passing the season at Brighton.

The Earl of Shelburne arrived in town last evening from Bowood.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury at Tottenham Park, Wilts.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY IN CORK.—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., accompanied by his Private Secretary, visited the Queen's College on Wednesday. He arrived at the College at ten o'clock and proceeded to the Greek lecture-rooms, where he heard the lecture of the Vice-President. He was subsequently present at the lectures of Doctor Boole and Doctor Blyth. Mr. Cardwell carefully inspected every department of the College, and made minute inquiries as to the actual condition and progress of each. This was the true way to acquire information, and the right hon. gentleman has made for himself an opportunity of satisfying the House of Commons that his views, whatever they shall be, on this important subject, have been derived, not from hearsay, but from his own personal observation and actual knowledge. We are not aware that he expressed anything yesterday as to the impressions produced by his visit, but they will, no doubt, be made known in the proper place. Having stayed several hours at the College, Mr. Cardwell visited the County Prison, and, having paid his respects to the Lord Bishop at the Palace, proceeded to Queenstown.—*Cork Reporter.*

The Army.

A circular, signed by Sir Benjamin Hawes, the Under-Secretary of State for War, has been forwarded to officers commanding Militia regiments, stating that it has been decided that the school fees exacted by Article 176 of the Militia Regulations shall henceforth be abolished, with a view of encouraging the non-commissioned officers and men of disembodied regiments of Militia to attend school during the periods for which they are annually trained.

The Ordnance Select Committee, which has been appointed by the War Department to examine and report upon all inventions or improvements relating to the implements or munitions of war which from time to time may be submitted to their consideration, will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Woolwich.

On Thursday afternoon, the Royal Engineer Train, under the command of Capt H. T. Siborne, with the whole of the horses, equipments, stores, &c., arrived at Chatham from Aldershott Camp to occupy the winter quarters prepared for them at that garrison.

On Thursday morning the depots belonging to the 1st battalion at Chatham Garrison were drawn up on the general parade-ground at Chatham Barracks, in heavy marching order, under the command of Colonel H. Jervis, after which they were marched down to the gun-wharf, where they were exercised in embarking and disembarking from her Majesty's ship Tyne, moored off the dockyard. The system laid down for the embarkation of the troops enables several hundred men to be placed on board the vessel in about one-third the time formerly occupied, which was fully proved on Thursday, when the battalion was embarked and disembarked in the greatest order and discipline in less than an hour, notwithstanding that the troops had to be rowed out some distance to the vessel in the man-of-war launches.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's and Captain Milward's batteries, at present under a course of training with the Armstrong guns and Enfield rifles, will leave Woolwich for China in a few days. The two batteries have been selected for their superior drill on all occasions. Captain Milward's having the reputation of being the most efficient and thoroughly disciplined battery in the garrison. The brigade of Artillery in China will be commanded by Col. Crofton, who is succeeded in the fourth brigade by Colonel Wilmot, late superintendent of the Royal gun factories. Captain and Adjutant R. J. Hay, of the 2nd garrison brigade, head-quarters, Dover, at present on special service at Shoeburyness, is appointed Brigade-Major for China.

Navy.

The crew of the Conqueror, Captain Wilcox, were paid off at Plymouth on Wednesday by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, and of the Centurion, Captain Patey, by Captain Williams. Two detachments of Marines were embarked the same day on board the Conqueror and Centurion, preparatory to their being recommissioned by the same officers.

The Urgent, screw troopship, Commander Hire, will sail for the Cape of Good Hope and China about the 20th inst., from Dublin, where she will call to embark troops for the Cape. It has been officially notified that an extra mail will be forwarded by her to the Cape.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—George J. M'Dougal, master additional to the Cyclops; William G. Barr, chief-engineer to the Asia, for the Duncan; William J. Ibbett, chief engineer to the Urgent; William R. Davey, second-class assistant engineer to the Aboukir; Herbert D. Walker, master's assistant to the Icarus; Edward J. Bennett, paymaster to the Diadem; and William J. Dixon, paymaster, confirmed to rank.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

Reports are current in Madrid that dysentery and even cholera had broken out amongst the Spanish troops. It is known that the army has already undergone great fatigues, which must have occasioned sickness, but the *Espana* hopes the rumours are exaggerated. It is hoped the Spanish Government will not assume the offensive till all their forces shall be concentrated.

The *Officiel Gazette* publishes the details of the losses sustained by the 1st corps in the combats of the 19th and subsequent days. It shews that 9 officers were killed one Major-General, and 45 wounded and that 79 soldiers were killed, and 717 wounded. The Moors in the neighbourhood of Ceuta are represented to be well armed and well supplied with stores, and their commander is said to be a celebrated Marabout of great intelligence and energy.

The *Correspondenzia* confirms the fact that the Moors, even when resistance is absolutely hopeless refuse to yield themselves prisoners.

FRANCE.

The French Government is about to expend upwards of £500,000 in fortifying the Fort of Algeria.

PIEDMONT.

The report is still persisted in at Paris that Count Cavour will represent Piedmont at Congress. The debt of Piedmont, which was £4,000,000 in 1848, had increased up to the present time to £31,000,000, and the stipulations of Villafranca have caused a further increase of about £12,000,000. The total debt is now upwards of £48,000,000, but of this sum about £4,000,000 has been contracted for the construction of State railways and other improvements.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 3RD, *via* TRIESTE.—The Envoy of Prince Daniolo of Montenegro has been assassinated. The news of the Sultan's refusal to accept Fuad Pacha's resignation is confirmed.

CHINA.

The report that the Emperor of China had given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never made the cession of territory to them, and that the Russian Ambassador at Pekin was sealed up in its palace, has not been confirmed by any of the foreign journals yet received, or by telegraphic despatches.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday a very favourable financial report was read; the number of members was 8,246, being an increase of 79 since the last meeting.

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL SHIPPING CASE.

Rankine v. Mersey Harbour and Dock Commissioners.

At the Court of Exchequer yesterday, this case, which has been before the court five days, terminated shortly before five o'clock, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £40,000 damages, the amount claimed by the plaintiff for the injury sustained by his vessel.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 9.—Sugar steady but firm. Coffee—Public sales going at full rates, being about 1s. dearer for the week. Tea steady, with little more inquiry; common congou 14d. Rice—612 bags of white Bengal taken in at 12s. 6d.; since sold at 12s. 4½d. Market firm. Saltpetre quiet. Of 1,600 bags of Bengal sold by auction, half sold at 26s. 6d.; 6½, at 27s. 6d.; 4, at 28s. 9d.; 3, at 30s. 6d. for the week. Tallow market firmer; 55s. for the year; 54s. to 54s 6d. spring.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 9.—Sugar firm; 350 hogsheads of St. Lucia sold at 32s. 4d. 350 uncharged Manilla sold at 19s. ex quay. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Rum—No transactions.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 9.—Sugar—An improved tone has been observable, and an advance in West Indian of about 6d. has been paid, the business being principally confined to this description and Brazil. Coffee—Market quiet; an arrival of 1,000 bags of Rio is reported, which will shortly be brought to market. Rice—There is an absence of any active demand, but the market nevertheless wears a firm appearance, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected. Saltpetre—The market is steady. Tallow—State of the London market has led to an increased disinclination to operate on the part of buyers here, and as holders are firm in their demands, the business done has been of the most trifling description. Tea—Market remains without any improvement, business being transacted at late reduction; common congou, 1s. 2d. per lb. sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 9.—Sales—6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and export. Market dull.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT DEC. 9.—Market generally firm, and a better tone than Tuesday last, and not much doing, but prices of cloth especially remain firm, with the exception of some particular numbers of export yarns, which might possibly be obtained on slightly easier terms to-day than last week.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, DEC. 9.—(Henderson's Report.)—Farmers' supplies liberal. Oats and barley in fair demand at former rates. Oatmeal dull, and 2d per cwt. lower. At Corn Exchange a good attendance, and more inquiry for foreign wheat. Large sales of Ghirka wheat at £11 2s 6d to £12 per ton. Little doing in Indian corn, and prices unchanged.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, DEC. 9.—Number of pigs today rather large. Supply—2,537. Prices 48s to 52s 3d per cwt.

The following appeared in our second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The postponement of the explanation, by the directors, for another month, has created great dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders.

The *Times* remarks that considering the financial difficulties of the concern, it was to be supposed they would have insisted on an opportunity of meeting their engagements without the needless delay of a single day. Notwithstanding the determination of the directors to postpone the meeting which they had called for the 15th inst., some of the shareholders propose to hold a meeting of their own on that day.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the usual monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows the following result as compared with the previous returns:—Increased cash, 6 1-5th millions; increased bills discounted, not yet due, 15 3-5th millions; bank notes, 27½ millions; current account 24 3-5th millions; advances, 1½ millions.

COMMERCIAL.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 19th inst. for the supply of 500,000 lbs. of tea.

Advices from South Australia to October 19th state that business continues in a healthy state, but stocks had advanced, in some articles, to an extent much above the wants of the colony.

The pastoral interest had encountered hardships and losses from drought.

About £180,000 of gold recovered from the Royal Charter reached London yesterday.

A letter received at Lloyd's states that the expense incurred in its recovery, had not exceeded £2,000.

The *Herald* in its monetary article, says that most of the Joint-Stock Banks continue to employ their resources without much difficulty, and obtain full terms for their loans.

It is noticed that the saltpetre market was active yesterday at very full prices.

The *Times* says, the St. Petersburg Exchange has been gradually improving, owing to Government support, and it seems likely to go still higher.

On the London Stock Exchange there are still rumours circulated of Marine Insurance Companies being about to make their appearance.

GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS.—The usual quarterly communication of the members of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England was held on Wednesday night, in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-innfields. In the absence of M.W. the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Panmure, D.G.M., presided, supported by Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, as deputy, Lord de Tabley, G.S.W., and Colonel Brownrigg, G.S.W. The minutes of the last quarterly court having been in part confirmed, the Earl of Zetland was for the sixteenth time nominated as G.M. for the ensuing year, after which the report of the Board of Benevolence, which stated that during the past three months they had relieved thirty-six petitioners by an expenditure of £413, was received and adopted. In order to enable brethren in the provinces to erect temples peculiarly devoted to the celebration of the glorious mysteries of the order, and so dissever that connection between the masonic lodge and the public-house which has too often brought scandal on the craft, the Grand Lodge came to the resolution that it would be a legitimate and judicious application of the funds of the general purpose to advance money on loan to provincial lodges to assist them in erecting masonic halls or lodge-rooms, provided that proper security be given for the repayment of the principal with the interest within a reasonable period, and it was referred back to the committee of General Purposes to draw up a scheme for regulating the issue of all such loans. The Acting Grand Master then called the attention of the brethren to the existence of spurious lodges in some parts of the metropolis and in Essex, and gave it as his opinion that according to the 30th of George III., specially exempting the Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges from the Secret Societies' Act, the meetings of such spurious lodges were illegal assemblies. He added that it would be as well if all masons would fulfil the law and register themselves with the clerk of the peace. A sum of £50 was then voted to the twenty-four inmates of the asylum at Croydon for the purchase of coals, and the proceedings terminated.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

AUSTRIA.

The ultramontane journals of the Tyrol state that the attempts of the Government of Austria to place all of the Christian profession on an equality, would cause indignation among the Roman Catholic population of the Tyroll.

Accounts from Vienna state that the pretensions of the Hungarians are increasing. Some of the leading men say the restoration of the Constitution would not suffice unless its maintenance was sustained by the Powers.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Univers* undertakes to prove that the reforms which are called for in the Papal States by the Liberals cannot by any possibility be accorded by the Sovereign Pontiff.

An Imperial decree has been issued allocating the budget of France for 1860, amongst the different Ministers. The total amount is a fraction over £98,000,000 sterling, the sum of £18,574,000 is set aside for the department of war; £4,900,000 for the marine, and nearly £30,900,000 for the financial department, including interest on the deposit.

TRIAL OF A BATTERY OF ARMSTRONG GUNS.

The first battery of Armstrong guns, six twelve-pound breach loading rifles, were yesterday proved at Woolwich, in preparation for transit to China by the Overland route. The charges consisted of the largest amount of powder with which it was possible to cram the chambers of each gun, and a couple of double shot. The terrible shocks produced brought the guns from their position, with a leap, and gave a recoil of about 25 feet. Nevertheless the thorough temper of the material, and the remarkable character of the guns, resisted the shock. They were accordingly pronounced impossible to burst under fair usage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* says the Liverpool and New York steam company have had again to address complaints to the treasury which appear to have been treated with little regard. The case which the company had to urge is noticed as I caught in the *Times* city article.

Messrs. Thomson the great lawyers, have agreed to pay the expenses of a Rifle Corps formed in their establishment. The number at first to be united is 100.

The staff of the Eastern Counties Railway, are likely to form a very strong rifle corps. They have had a meeting for the purpose, which was attended by 500 servants of the company.

The *Times* contains Major-General Haye's annual report on the school of musketry at Hythe. During the year 771 sergeants, and rank and file, and 195 officers underwent a course of training. The report is accompanied by elaborate tables, and the results are of great interest to military men and the new rifle corps.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small supply, and rather a slow market, at our Corn Exchange to-day. We have no alteration to report in the general currencies of last Tuesday.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats,	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 20s 6d	Bakers' flour,	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Rye	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480lbs.	31s 0d to 33s 0d

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 9.—White wheat 26s. to 27s. 0d.; red, 24s. 0d. to 26s. 6d.; barley, 15s. to 21s. 0d.; oats, 11s. 6d. to 14s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 9.—Firsts, 119s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 102s.; fourths, 89s.; fifths, 80s.; sixths, 64s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 9.—Supply—Wheat moderate. Barley and oats slow sale, without alteration in value. Flour unaltered from Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Wheat not lower; tone little better. Maize 1s. cheaper since Monday. Barley fully as dear. Beans and peas steady. Oats no worse than on Monday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 9.—Small attendance. Wheat in better demand, at full rates of Tuesday last. Flour, good inquiry, at full rates. Oats slow, without change in value. Meal, 3d to 6d per load decline. Indian corn in fair consumptive demand, at late rates.—(From Messrs. Morton Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, DEC. 9.—Liberal arrivals. Wheat quiet at last Friday's prices. Barley 1s lower. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 9.—Sales of the week, 42,010 bales, including 1,330 on speculation, and 5,949 for export. Sales to-day probably about 6,000 bales. Market quiet.

Dr. and Mrs. Tyrrell have left Dublin for Galway, *en route* to the United States.

THE ARNOTT CHARITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The drawing took place, yesterday, at the Athenæum, Cork. The £1,000 given by Sir John Arnott, was divided into 8 prizes of £500, £100, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50. The following are the names of the individuals who won prizes:—

1996, David P. Haines, Dougless-street, £500; 1230, Mrs. C. Heron, St. Luke's £100; 264, George Walton, Five-mile bridge, Co. Clare, £100; 1684, Mr. John Seymour Rumley, Marlborough-street, £100; 1126, Dr. Smith, Cappoquin, £50; 1918, Dr. Brodie, Limerick, £50; 1964, Mr. Richard Foley, Longford-row, £50; 1974, Mrs. Haines, Baily, Monkstown, £50.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT CORK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday an immense mass of rock fell on a number of cottages, the property of the Earl of Cork, situate at Newson's-quay, on the north side of the city. Providentially no lives were lost, but the property in the houses at the time is totally destroyed. A similar accident occurred at the same place, about twelve months' ago.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday last, an inquest was held at Glengariff, county Cork, on the body of a man, named Bartholemew Murphy. It appeared from evidence, that deceased in company with another man, named Timothy Howrihan, went into a public-house at Glengariff on the Saturday previous about 6 o'clock p.m., where they were supplied with drink until they became drunk, and to all appearance fell asleep.

Sometime after Mrs. Harrington, the publican's wife, came into the room to send them home. When she found Murphy lying on his face and hands on the floor, stiff and dead.

The following vedict was returned:—"That the said deceased on the 3rd instant, departed this life from the effects of drink, and not from any violence or injury received from any person."

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The press makes hay while the sun shines on Central Italy, and journals teem with articles and documents that Modena's late duke or Bologna's late legate would have visited the publishers with "carcero duro" and bastonading *ad libitum*. Some of these official acts, of which the record at last find publicity, mix up the ridiculous with the tyrannical. The Paris and Belgian papers have copied to-day the case of a little girl at Forli, Angella Cappilloni, who earned her livelihood by making slippers (pantouffles), but was seen by some police spies wearing an apron of red, white, and green. She was had up, her apron put under Government seal and expedited to the Cardinal Legate at Bologna, herself put into La Rocca jail. Instructions were asked of his Eminence as whether she was guilty of a misdemeanour or of high treason? The Legate's endorsement on the case is as follows:—"Si tratta la causa come crime politico," Bologna, 4th May, 1833. This was two years after Napoleon III's brother had been killed by the papal troops at Forli.

Accounts from Lombardy concur in describing the activity and enthusiasm of the various electoral districts preparatory to the coming choice of representatives for the united Parliament. In Piedmont, habituated to the franchise, the population takes the event calmly, and treats it with the sobriety of an accustomed privilege; but it is quite new to the Lombards, and the feeling of exercising a right as independent and responsible citizens in selecting their legislators can be well understood. The candidates are numerous, and all men of high social position.

L'Univers has been supplied from Constantinople with early intelligence of the new reform agreed on by the Synod of the Eastern Church, and publishes to-day the decree regulating the future choice of the Greek Patriarch. His personal qualifications are first set forth, but the important feature in the new canonical code is the full and large admission of the lay element in the management of that Christian community. The electoral body, in whom is vested the right of choosing the head of the church, most consist not only of the metropolitans, and a select number of prelates, but of five eminent notables or nobles of the phanar, five bankers and merchants of eminence, five members of learned and liberal professions, the logothetes, besides 25 lay deputies from Smyrna, Ephesus, Salonica, Beyrout, Samos, Adrianople, Mussou, Jerusalem, Corfu, Mitylene, Nicomedia, and several other leading localities. It will be observed that the kingdom of Greece (containing the great monasteries of Mount Athos) as well as the Danubian Principalities, all Russia, and a great portion of Austria, do not share in the voting power, as these portions of the Eastern Church, though in communion of creed are yet self-governed in their respective hierarchies, the precedency of the Constantinople patriarch being one of simple dignity.

The Vienna Government finding that its main reliance lies in the Tyrol, has set about constructing at Innspruck a grandiose testimonial to Andre Hofer, the only "man of the people" that ever took the house of Hapsburg under his championship. It is to assume the shape of a

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail brings files of papers from Calcutta to the 2nd, and Bombay to November 11; from Melbourne to October 17; and from Sidney to October 13.

LORD CANNING IN OUDE.

At a grand Durbar held in Lucknow, on the 24th of October, Lord Canning thus addressed the Talookdars of Oude:—

Talookdars of Oude,—I am glad to find myself in your country and among you, and to have this opportunity of speaking to you in the name of the Queen your Sovereign.

A year has not passed away since this province was the seat of anarchy and war. The conduct of its people had been such that the Government was compelled to lay a heavy hand upon it. But peace and order are now restored to every corner of Oude, and I am come to speak to you, not of the past, but of the future.

You have all of you who are here present received yesterday the grants of those estates which the Government has restored to you.

You will have seen by the terms of those grants that the ancient Talookdaree system of Oude is revived and perpetuated.

Be assured that so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject, and a just master, his rights and dignity as a Talookdar will be upheld by me and by every representative of your Queen, and that no man shall disturb them.

Yo will also have seen by those grants that the same rights are secured on the same conditions to your heirs for ever.

Let this security be an encouragement to you to spend your care, and time, and money upon the improvement of your possessions.

As the Government has been generous to you, so do you be generous to those who hold under you, down to the humblest tiller of the soil. Aid them by advances of money and other indulgences to increase the productiveness of the land, and set them an example of order and obedience to your rules.

Let the same security in your possessions encourage you to bring up your sons in a manner befitting the position which they will hereafter occupy as the Chiefs of Oude. Learn yourselves, and teach them to look to the Government as a father.

Talookdars, I trust that there are none among you who are so infatuated as to believe that the Government has had designs against your religion. Even if there be any such, I will not condescend to repeat the assurances which they have already received on this head. I leave it to time and experience, and their own senses, to dispel their perverse suspicions. But for their own sakes I warn them not to be led into acts of opposition or distrust towards the Government by the false tales of designing men.

Lastly, Talookdars, whenever in any matter you have doubts to be rsolved or wishes to muke known, address yourselves to the Chief Commissioner. He will tell you the truth in all things. He is the high and trusted representative of the Government in Oude, and, depend upon it, he will be your best adviser and your truest friend. I wish that I could speak to you in your own language. That which I have said will now be interpreted to you, and I enjoin you to bear it in your memories.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta indicates the effect of the measure thus announced:—"The aristocracy are restored to their estates *en masse* and granted a perpetual settlement; in other words, the rate of taxation is fixed for ever, and all the increase of rental sure to follow our rule will go, as in Bengal, to enrich them, instead of the State. The measure is in itself most wise. The people will not revolt without their leaders. They did not even in Behar, where the resumptions have created a genuine hate of our rule. The leaders now cannot move. They all accept a perpetual settlement as the greatest of benefits, and they all know that the first act of a native king would be to upset it. They may not personally feel the benefit for a year or two, but they are not fools, and they know how rapidly the Bengalee Zemindars have thriven. They are released at once from all uncertainty as to the future, they recover at once their feudal supremacy, they are exempted at once from the visits and authority of the collector, and, above all, they are made too strong for the native officials. Those gentry, even in Bengal, dare not worry the Zemindars, and in Oude, with its martial population, they must keep strictly within the letter of the law. There will be some distrust at first, but in five years, I feel assured, if the perpetuity of the settlement is really and honestly maintained, the possibility of rebellion will cease Oude. There may be any amount of discontent, but the rich never revolt in earnest. The term of the grants are not yet published, and are very possibly severe. The perpetuity of the conditions is, however, the point, and that is distinctly promised by the Governor-General. The speech has been circulated in an official handbill all over India."

CENTRAL INDIA.

A campaign is about to be opened from Neemuch against a body of rebels said to be 5,000 strong, encamped in a mud fortress upon the banks of the Chumbul. The numbers are, doubtless, exaggerated, but it will be long ere the ground swell of the mutiny ceases to be felt. In Bundelcund, in the fastnesses of the hills and jungle of which Feroze Shah and a body of rebels are still hiding, the campaign has been already opened:—

From the south and south-west three columns are marching upon the rebels, commanded separately by Colonel Primrose, of the 43rd Light Infantry; Colonel Oakes, the 12th Royal Lancers; and Colonel Nott, 19th Madras Native Infantry. Colonel Ross, with his camel corps, attacks them from the Saugor side; and Colonel Turner, of the 97th, advances from Banda. Captain Wright, with 200 of the Sikhs and 40 men of the 43rd, is posted at Goree, and the Brigadier has removed to Poorania, a position between his head-quarters column and Alexander's Horse, which guards the road from Ghysabad to Huttah.

We may reasonably, perhaps, hope that the restoration of order by the destruction of these last remnants of the mutinies is not now far distant.

NEPAUL.

From Nepaul it is very confidently rumoured that the Nana is dead, but considerable suspicion, of course, hangs over a story which it is so much the interest of the miscreant to get believed.

Dwarka has been evacuated by the Waghers, who availed themselves of the darkness of the night to cut their way through the outlying picquets of her Majesty's 28th Regiment on the 30th ult. It is, perhaps, as well that the matter has been settled after this fashion, as a repetition at Dwarka of the scenes said to have been enacted at Beyt would have exercised a mischievous influence upon the minds of the people, and given a handle to the disaffected.

AUSTRALIA.

The arrival of a portion of the Overland Mail brings us news from Australia to the 13th of October.

VICTORIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* of the 11th has the following:—

"Since our last monthly despatch the Victorian Parliament, under the reformed Constitution, has been opened in form, and will to-morrow enter upon its first session. In the Assembly, Dr. Murphy has been re-elected Speaker without opposition."

The great race for the championship of the Australian colonies was run on the 1st of October, before a concourse of 40,000 persons—the largest multitude ever assembled in Australia. The winner (Flying Buck) is a Victorian horse, and was scarcely named in the betting.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The deficiency of the escorts for some weeks was, to people at a distance, an unsatisfactory but convincing evidence of the dulness prevalent of late on the gold fields—that is to say, among the actual miners. There have been no important discoveries or extensive movements of the population to break the monotony of the digger's life. A company has, however, now been formed to work the bed of the river near Anderson's Creek, and a few days since the directors and some friends proceeded to the spot chosen, with the object of judging for themselves how far the surveyor's reports were true. Dishes full of sand from the bed of the river and earth from its banks, were taken at random, and washed in their presence, and as every trial gold was obtained in a proportion promising great results to the efforts of the company. The portion of the river channel chosen for this experiment has the advantage of offering great facilities for the diversion of the water, but has no indication of being more auriferous than miles of the bed above and below this particular spot. Another deep lead has also been proclaimed in the Indigo district, in various parts of the country new patches of auriferous ground have been struck, but nothing has occurred for some months past to cause a rush on anything of an extensive scale.

RAILWAYS.

The Melbourne and Murray River Railway, the most important of the Government Victorian line, both as regards the extent of country to be traversed and the portions of the interior with which it will open a communication, is progressing satisfactorily. It has for the last nine months been opened for traffic to Sunbury, a distance of 23 miles. There the engineering difficulties of its construction may be said to commence. At Sunbury and at the Big Hill, near Bendigo, about 100 miles from Melbourne, the efforts of the contractors are for the present concentrated. The works to be constructed at these two points are of such a character as to require the exertions of about 2,000 men, in order to complete them within the period limited by the contract. A stone viaduct, 40 feet in height, and 60 feet in length, on the Sunbury section, is now nearly completed, and a girder bridge of about the same elevation to cross Jackson's Creek, the foundation stone of which his Excellency the Governor laid some months since, is in course of erection. The Geelong and Ballarat line is also progressing as rapidly as the engineering difficulties will allow; but some time must elapse before any important section can be opened for the public. The stability of the works on both these Government lines is unquestionable, and they would contrast favourably with some of the best-constructed lines in England.

The following is a statement of the traffic returns of all the railway lines in operation for the month of September:—

	Passengers. £ s. d.	Merchandise. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Government lines...	3,525 7 8	847 10 10	5,372 18 6
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay ...	2,988 10 7	1,916 10 3	4,905 0 10
Geelong and Melbourne ...	—	—	3,074 6 10
Melbourne and Suburban ...	736 18 0	—	736 18 0

COMMERCIAL.

Two or three failures have taken place in the import trade, not involving very large amounts. One firm which suspended payment was that of Messrs. Mollenbeck, Ulhorn, and Co., which stopped on the 3rd. The arrivals of imported goods appear to be rather in excess of the consumption, and the warehouses are becoming crowded.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending the 30th ult. have been issued, and are in the main satisfactory. The general revenues have been maintained, and that derived from the alienation of the Crown lands increased.

The published returns of the Registrar-General's Office enabled us to compile for our last month's report a statement of the numbers of the population of the colony on the 30th of June last. The totals were males, 330,212; females, 187,154; total, 517,366.

The demand for labour is steadily increasing with the advance of the season.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From this colony we hear that the share market has been steady, and the advance that had taken place in most securities has been fully maintained. Some large sales of the shares of Bank of New South Wales have been made at £57 per share, but at a recent sale by auction these shares were sold at £54 10s per share, but they are not now to be obtained at this price. Government debentures are not quite so firm. Terminables are about half per cent. lower, in consequence of a reduction in the rate of exchange on London. Interminables are without any alteration. The rates of discount charged by the banks remain the same—viz., 7 per cent. for three months' bills, 8 per cent. for four months' and 9 per cent. for six months'.

The quantity of gold dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the purpose of coinage, from the 1st of January to the 7th of October, 1859, has been 237,736 ounces. The amount of gold coin issued during the same period has been 643,000 sovereigns, and 321,000 half-sovereigns. Total value, £808,500. The quantity of gold dust received by the escorts from our several gold fields, during the month of September, was 21,822 ounces.

The amount of Customs revenue collected at the port of Sydney, during the month of September, has been £38,643 14s. 11d. During the corresponding month of 1859, the receipts amounted to £45,895 10s. 5d.

Some very fine specimens of cotton grown in Queensland have been sent to Sydney. It seems probable that cotton will become a staple production of this new colony after its separation from New South Wales.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 3rd have arrived. They do not contain any detailed account of the last affair in Morocco, but they say that there is reason to believe that the major part of the troops with whom the Spaniards have hitherto fought are reinforcements sent by the Emperor Muley Abbas (who is still at the head of a large army between Tangier and Tetuan) to the contingents at Anghera. One of the journals mentions a curious incident in the combat of the 25th:—The Moors, in spite of the discharge of grape, succeeded in reaching the Spanish guns, and they fought hand to hand with the Spanish artillerymen. Some of them were even animated with such rage that they bit the Spaniards and attempted to strangle them. On the 1st the weather, says a telegraphic despatch, "was horrible" at Ceuta. It was said that the Moors had carried to Tangier the heads of seven Spaniards.

Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul-General at Tangier, had arrived at Gibraltar, but it was said that he would shortly return to his post.

The son of the King of Gongo had arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah on his way to the Spanish colony of Fernando Po; but why he goes there is not stated.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, CANADA.—All Canada was rejoicing on Thursday, the 24th of November last, as the great Victoria Tubular Bridge, the most stupendous work of the kind in the world, and the connecting link between two important sections of the Grand Trunk Railway, was being opened on that day. The first train consisted of an engine and single car, containing about 50 persons. The time occupied in passing was about 12 minutes and a half. Among the gentlemen in the car were the Hon. Mr. Carter, Premier; Mr. A. M. Ross, chief engineer of the bridge; Mr. Blackwell, managing director, and several directors of the Grand Trunk road. Two of the tubes are not quite finished, but the bridge is expected to be fully completed and thrown open to traffic about the 15th inst. This will be exceedingly opportune for the trade of Canada, which is expected to derive a renewed impulse, as the water navigation has ceased. The traffic over the line is steadily increasing. The receipts for the week preceding the opening to Detroit, which took place on the 21st ult., amounted to 60,560 dols., being 10,000 above the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The prospects of through Western freights are very good.

Baron de Menneval, French Minister at Munich, says the *Nord*, has resigned his post. This diplomatist, not being able to overcome his grief at the loss of his wife, is about to proceed to Rome, where, after a certain time of preparation, he will enter into holy orders.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The most sensible and fashionable importation from the Tuileries which we have seen for a long time is in the shape of a pair of juvenile gaiters, or rarther leggings, which are worn by the Prince Imperial, and which, of course, will be now the vogue amongst the children of England. They are made of Spill's vegetable leather, and while protecting the legs, hitherto exposed, have a remarkably neat and somewhat military appearance.

There is at present one seat vacant in the French Academy. Up to the present time the only candidates mentioned are MM. de Carne Henri Martin and Victor Leclerc.

THE DUNGANNON TRAGEDY.

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

DUNGANNON, THURSDAY MORNING.—The coroner's inquest, which was adjourned yesterday afternoon, was resumed again at eight o'clock last night, when the coroner, magistrates, and jury took their seats in the court. The deepest interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings, and the attendance of the public in the court was large. The entire inhabitants of the town appear deeply to regret the death of Constable M'Clelland, and to sympathise with his widow and children.

When the jury had answered to their names, the hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

J. M'Bride, examined by the Coroner—Was driver of the mail-car running between Cookstown and Dungannon; remembered Monday night, the 5th inst., when coming into Dungannon, at the hills, between the Rev. Mr. Quain's and the workhouse gate, witness met two policemen; one was dressed with a coat and the other with a cloak; the man who wore the cloak was a mounted policeman; having often seen him in Dungannon, witness had no doubt on his mind that he was the horse policeman of the station; the other policeman was the "Black Sergeant," M'Clelland; it was about a quarter to seven o'clock when witness met them; witness was due with the mail at seven o'clock, and he considered he was in good time at the post-office; after delivering the mail he went on with a passenger to the railway station, and was just in time for the train at a quarter past seven o'clock; he returned into town again, driving very easy; when approaching the town, in the end of Perry-street, he met the mounted policeman alone, or rather with a woman walking a few steps behiud him; she wore a red plaid shawl, and he had on the same cloak as witness saw on him before; there was a boy on the car with witness, named Paddy Mulholland, to whom witness said, "Paddy, these two (Holden and the woman) are courting;" witness saw a woman similarly dressed walking after the two policemen when he met them previously near Mr. Quain's gate.

Patrick Mulholland was examined, and corroborated the evidence of M'Bride, as to having met the mounted policeman and the woman walking in Perry-street.

Henry Holland, examined by the Coroner—Witness is a civil-bill officer and bailiff; remembered the night of Monday, the 5th instant; was returning that evening from Edendork to Dungannon; when passing Mr. Robert Mullan's gate, which is at the end of the wall enclosing Mr. Quain's plantation, he met two policemen, one of them was Sergeant M'Clelland, the deceased, and the other was the mounted sergeant; the deceased said, "Holland, is that you?; how are you?; both of them passed on in the direction of Mr. Quain's gate; when coming up the rise of the hill witness had occasion to stop for a short time, and after remaining there about ten minutes he heard a shot in the direction of Mr. Quain's, and in a few seconds after another shot was fired in the same direction; immediately afterward the mounted sergeant passed back alone; witnes could hot tell whether the constable saw him or not witness was standing at one side of the road, and the mounted constable walked past at the other; witness was at that time, and still is, certain that it was the mounted policeman stationed at Dungannon he saw, for he had often seen that man in the barrack; would know him again if he saw him; the mounted policeman wore a moustache.

Mr. Coulson, R.M., suggested that six of the constabulary, including the prisoner, should be brought into the jury-room off the court, and that Holland should go and try to identify out of them the man he saw on the road with M'Clelland.

The suggestion of Mr. Coulson was agreed to, and carried out by the police authorities.

During the time this was being done, one of the jury asked the coroner if they might examine a couple of witnesses in relation to the testimony of Donnelly, who had been examined in the early part of the day.

The Coroner said he considered it quite in order to do so.

Peter M'Geough was then examined, and desposed that he was a butcher and dealer in Dungannon; he knew the witness Donnelly; they went together to the fair of Beragh on the 5th inst; Donnelly and witness took dinner together at the same table in Beragh, that day after four o'clock; Donnelly returned on one of the cars they had with them, and witness and the others who accompanied him went on to Omagh; it took them three or four hours going to Beragh, and it could not be less than eight o'clock when Donnelly got into Dungannon that night.

The car-driver corroborated the evidence of M'Geough, and deposed that it was half-past eight o'clock when he arrived in Dungannon with Donnelly on his car.

Patrick Holland, who had been sent to the jury-room to try and identify the prisoner, having seen the constabulary together, returned to the court.

Examination of Holland resumed—Witness had just seen the same man in the jury-room that he saw upon the road near Mr. Quain's gate; he was the same man that witness saw with Constable M'Clelland on the night of the 5th inst; witness did not know his name, but he was the same man.

Acting-Constable Kearns desposed that Holland had identified one of the men, and the man so identiefid was Mounted Constable Holden.

Dr. Walter Bernard, examined by the Coroner—Witness examined the body of Constable M'Clelland, and found a bullet-wound in the back; the bullet had passed through the pit of the stomach and lodged inside the skin in front; witness extracted the ball (produced); found a second bullet-wound on the bridge of his nose, between the eyes; he traced the wound into the brain, but could not find the ball; it would take some time to find it in the brain; there were other wounds on the face—contused and lacerated wounds; the front of the face was broken into several pieces with some blunt instrument; some of the lacerated wounds were made with a sharp triangular instrument, such as a bayonet; There was a wound on the side of the neck, which was inflicted with a sharp instrument, such as a knife; the second shot, which entered the head, he believed caused ceath.

Robert Archer, examined by the coroner—Was returning from Coalisland, accompanied by Henry Gregg; when in the hollow, "between the hills," near Mr. Quain's gate, they met two policemen, and one of them was linked with the other; he could not say which of them was linked with the other; it was about seven o'clock, or near that time; Gregg said to witness, "The policemen are intoxicated, and one of them is helping the other;" witness said, "No; that is the 'black sergeant' and the mounted one."

Henry Gregg corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

This closed the evidence in the inquiry, and

The Coroner having briefly addressed the jury, they retired, and in about twenty minutes after returned into court with a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John Holden.

The Coroner committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next assizes for the County Tyrone, to be held in Omagh, on the charge of having wilfully murdered Constable M'Clelland.

DUNGANNON, THURSDAY EVENING.—This morning, at ten o'clock, the magistrates met in the jury-room of the Court-house, to hold an investigation into, and take informations in the case of, the assault on Sub-Inspector Matthew, with intent to murder. The investigation was conducted in private. The magistrates present were—Honourable Major Knox, R. D. Coulson, R.M.; A. M. Lyle, H. Y. Burgess, John Y. Burgess, B. G. Brooke, John Cranston, Robert Evans, Charles Stanley, and John A, Jackson, Esqrs. Major Manley, County Inspector, was also present. Mr. Cecil Moore, sessional Crown prosecutor, attended in his official capacity. It being market day in Dungannon, the subject of the murder formed the topic of general conversation, and the greatest interest seemed to be felt by the public in the matter. The neighbourhood of the Court-house was crowded during the day, by hundreds who seemed anxious to get a view of the prisoner, as he was brought up from the Bridewell, beneath the Court, to the room in which the magistrates sat.

The prisoner was present during the investigation.

Several witnesses were examined, who proved to various circumstances, connecting the prisoner with the assault committed on Mr. Matthew; and most of them were closely cross-examined by the accused, with great coolness and considerable tact.

After a careful hearing of all the evidence, the magistrates, at about four o'clock, closed the inquiry, and returned the case for trial to the assizes for the county—the charge being that of having assaulted Sub-Inspector Matthew, with intent to murder him.

Those engaged in business in the town showed their feelings in relation to the case, and their respect for the murdered man, by keeping up half their shutters during the day. This was general throughout every street in Dungannon; every shop, from the smallest to the largest, having on the shutters.

A subscription has been set on foot to raise something for the widow and family of Constable M'Clelland, and it is said that upwards of £100 has already been subscribed. Some gentlemen seem to think that the constabulary authorities should give Mrs. M'Clelland a pension, but it is well that it should be known that she will not get from the authorities more than about £42 entirely, as "compensation" for her husband's services. The deceased had been about fourteen years in the force, and for this period his widow will receive £3 per year, or a total sum of 42*l*. The subscription which has been started for her relief has been liberally contributed towards, and it is hoped a considerable sum will be raised for her and her children.

Several rumours in connection with this melancholy case are, of course, rife in Dungannon and its neighbourhood. Some say the accused was on his way to Dublin, there to deal summarily with the Inspector-General of Constabulary for having reduced him, and that, having that once accomplished, Holden purposed to fall the next victim himself. It was said to-day that his father and sister had arrived from Kilkenny in Dungannon, having seen the case reported in the papers.

Sub-Inspector Matthews is still in a very dangerous state, but is said to be somewhat easier to-day. The hopes of his recovery are, however, very slight, and, should he recover, it is hardly possible he will ever regain his former strength.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

BORRISOKANE PETTY SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Magistrates present—HENRY O'SAUNDERS, Esq., chairman; and William Waller, J.P., Esq.

BREACH OF THE FISHERY LAWS.

Francis Fleming, water bailiff, prosecuted Abraham Stanley, for using a gaff for the purpose of killing fish, on Ballinderry river, on the 27th ult., it being close season.

The Magistrates, on consideration of defendant being a person of good character, as also it being the first offence of a similar kind committed in this locality for a considerable time past, fined, in this case, but 2s. 6d. and costs, at same time cautioning defendant against a repetition of such an offence.

After the disposal of a number of minor cases, at suit of police, for road nuisances, drunkenness, &c., also cases of trespass of cattle, wages of labour, &c.,

The Magistrates retired to their room to investigate the case of attack on the dwelling of Mr. Sharpe, at Lisadona, on 22nd ult.

Michael Hawley, who was arrested in Dublin, from a description contained in the "Hue and Cry," and from thence conveyed here, was brought before them and fully identified as being one of the party who attacked the house in question, and violently assaulted Mr. Sharpe, as also his wife and son on same occasion.

The Magistrates returned informations for trial to next quarter sessions of the peace, to be held at Nenagh.

I am informed that "Hawley" does not deny the charge.

The constabulary of the district are most indefatigable in their exertions to ascertain the "whereabouts" of Nolan, the second party charged with this daring attack, and are continually on the *qui vive*. To the present they have been unsuccessful in procuring any information that might lead to his arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BALLYMENA.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, a porter employed at the railway station, Ballymena, was killed while following his employment. The name of the unfortunate man was Andrew Armour, and he has left a widow and a large number of children to deplore his untimely end. The full particulars of the accident are not yet known here; but, as far as can be ascertained, Armour had coupled two waggons, and was coming from between them, when his foot slipped, and he fell upon the rails. The waggons had begun to move, and one of the wheels passed over the poor fellow's neck, completely severing the head from the body. Death was, of course, instantaneous.

"THE FRIEND OF CHINA."—It is the duty of every public journalist to call attention to the severe punishment now being enforced at Hong Kong against Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, for an alleged libel on Colonel Caine, the late Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor. Without adverting at all to the circumstances of the libel, or expressing an opinion either for plaintiff or defendant, we protest against any exponent of public opinion being condemned for comments, passed in the legitimate exercise of his duty, on the conduct of a public official, to so severe a sentence as twelve months' imprisonment in the common goal, among Chinese murders and pirates, and ruffians of the deepest die of Oriental criminality. It is clear that Mr. Tarrant is condemned by the colonial authorities to a protracted martydom, for what would in England have been punished by mere confinement in the Queen's Bench Prison. It must necessarily be the duty of some member of Parliament, who is aware of the importance of ensuring the freedom of the press in our distant colonial possessions, to put a question on this case to the Secretary for the Colonies, on the earliest possible occasion after the assembling of the House of Commons.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and Baron Greene.)

In the matter of Leah Kernaghan, widow, petitioner; Bishop M'Nally, and others, trustees, respondents.

The petition in this case was originally presented for the purpose of enforcing dower out of the lands in the petition mentioned, and praying that consequential directions might be given for that purpose. The Lord Chancellor, by a decree bearing date 11th July, 1859, dismissed the petition with costs. It appeared that the petitioner intermarried with her late husband, Thomas Kernaghan, in the month of November, 1811, but no settlement was made on that occasion. Thomas Kernaghan, in 1838, purchased the lands called "Rea's tenement," situated in Enniskillen, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the case of Scott *v.* Nixon; and, by indenture bearing date 3rd April, 1841, the fee and inheritance of and in the lands were conveyed to George Rankin, solicitor, as trustee for Thos. Kernaghan. By indenture's dated 26th of June, 1844, George Rankin conveyed the lands to petitioner's husband, his heirs and assigns; and he then became, she alleged, seized of the legal estate in the lands, and so continued until 1848, when in the February of that year he granted same to Joshua Kells, James Duncan, and Richard Gordon, as trustees, for the purpose of sale for the benefit of his creditors. The petitioner was not made a party to this deed. The trustees sold the lands by public auction, on the 12th July, 1849, to Edward Duffy, for the sum of £1,020; which, petitioner alleged, was much below their value, and less than half the sum expended by her husband in improvements, and for the purchase. Upon an investigation of title it was objected to, on the ground that the petitioner was entitled to dower out of the lands, and the validity of this objection was admitted. The trustees for the sale then applied to the petitioner to release the lands from her right to dower, but petitioner declined to do so; and the trustees proposed to give a sum of £200 (being one-fifth part of the purchase money) to Duffy, as an indemnity again st the contingent claim for dower. This Duffy agreed to accept, but proposed to give the £200 to petitioner, she releasing the lands from such contingent claim. The petitioner refused to accept this sum as being inadequate in itself, and because the lands were sold much below their value. The trustees conveyed the lands to Duffy—the deed containing a recital that they were subject to contingent dower. Duffy purchased the lands in trust for the respondents, of which they got a conveyance on the 21st January, 1851. Thomas Kernaghan died intestate, on 9th January, 1857, leaving petitioner no provision in lieu of her claim to dower; and she now claimed £600, as the purchase money, and the arrears of her accruing claim. The case put forward on the part of the respondents was that the legal estate in these lands never became vested in Thomas Kernaghan, inasmuch as the legal estate therein was outstanding in a person named Alexander Montgomery, which was never re-conveyed.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the decree, and directed the matter to be referred back to the Master for the purpose of inquiring in whom the legal estate was vested. The costs of the proceedings to be borne by the petitioner.

Counsel for the petitioner—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Walsh, Q.C.; and Ritchie. For the respondents. Messrs. Brewster, Q.C.; Lawson, Q.C.; and M'Mahon.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Dobbyn v. Comerford.

This was a petition filed for the purpose of having the petitioner declared the party entitled to the freight of a vessel called the Phœnix. The case stands over to this morning.

Johnston v. Vickers and Others.

The petitioner in this matter sought a declaration of the court as to the rights of certain parties to a trust fund of £1,200, which had been vested in the deceased Rev. N. Vickers and another, as trustees for the petitioner and others. In 1850, a portion of the trust fund, £200, had been sold out by Mr. Vickers, in accordance with the assent of the *cestui que trusts*, and applied to his own use. It was contended by the petitioner that the money had been given merely as a loan, and that it should now be restored by the trustees.

The Master of the Rolls considered the suit to have been a misconception. The evidence was not sufficiently satisfactory to show that the money had been a gift. He would not make any declaratory decree, but would consider the matter before him, as well as the question of costs.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Warren, Q.C., and Andrews. Counsel for the respondent, the Rev. Peter Vickers—Mr. Andrew. Counsel for Mr. Harty—Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C.

Dowling v. Kirwan.

The prayer of this petition was for a partition of certain houses in Mecklenburg-street, in Dublin, to portion of which (the half) the petitioner claimed title, and for an account of the sums received by the respondent out of the share of the petitioner.

His honour made the required decree, and ordered that the petitioner should pay any sums expended on the premises by the respondent, if same should exceed the receipts.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Sherlock, Q.C., and Malley. Counsel for the respondent—Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., Mr. Henry Lover, and Mr. M'Kenna.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE NEWRY ELECTION—THE LOST JUROR.

M'Lester v. Fegan.

Upon the Chief Justice taking his seat on the bench for the purpose of resuming this case, in which the action is brought to recover a penalty under the Corrupt Practices Act for promising, or causing a promise or offer of a bribe to be made to John M'Clory, a voter for the borough of Newry at the last election. The jury list was called over by Mr. Courtney, the registrar, and one of the jurors, Mr. French Williamson, of Cope-street, did not answer.

The Chief Justice—Is this the gentleman as to whom the discussion took place yesterday?

Mr. Courtney—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Wrenfordsley (solicitor) stated that Mr. Williamson was at that moment serving on a jury before the Commissioners of Lunacy in an important case. He was sworn on that jury on Tuesday, and on the preceding day, Thursday, the Commissioners having adjourned for a short time, Mr. Williamson came into the hall. He was told there that he was being called as a juror in the Queen's Bench on a fine of £50. He came in to avoid the fine, and although he explained his position he was sworn in the present case.

Chief Justice—Is he now in the other court?

Mr. Wrenfordsley—Yes, my lord. (Laughter.)

Chief Justice—When can we get him?

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Being interested in the progress of this case, I went into the other court before your lordship sat, and made anxious inquiry. I found the case is one of a very serious nature, involving the personal liberty of an alleged lunatic, and that it may occupy the greater part of the day. This gentleman got sworn here, and it is an unfortunate business.

After some further discussion the case was postponed till this morning, when the juror, it is expected, will be in attendance.

THE LATE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Miss Julia Trowsdale v. Stewart.

In this case, in which there was a verdict for the plaintiff for £500 damages. Counsel for the defendant moved for a stay of execution until the 4th of next term, in order to afford time for a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, and that the defendant had been too much hastened in his preparation for the trial.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., opposed the motion for which, he said, there was no ground whatever.

The Chief Justice said, the grounds should be very insufficient indeed, if he was to refuse the motion, which was only for 14 days longer than that allowed for the issue of the execution. He wished to know if the plaintiff's counsel had any apprehension of default on the part of the defendant?

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., said there was every danger.

Mr. Falkiner said, that if his lordship thought it necessary, his client would lodge the amount of his verdict in court, but that he would require some days to raise the money upon his property, which was chattel.

The Chief Justice said that would suffice, and he granted the motion on condition that in two or three days £500 would be lodged in court.

Mr. Falkiner stated there was no objection on either side to the manner in which the case was tried, but an important piece of evidence had come to the knowledge of the defendant the day after the trial.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Gerrity v. Cuthbert.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The facts, which are of no interest, save to the parties concerned, have already briefly appeared. Evidence having been entered into on both sides, the case was adjourned to enable the jury to "view" the premises in Bray, in regard to which the action had been brought.

LUNACY COMMISSION—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of John Knight Read, an alleged lunatic.

In consequence of the absence of the juror in this case, as reported in our publication of yesterday, he having been sworn upon a jury in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Commissioners of Lunacy directed that the jurors should be in attendance yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and that the absent juror should be prepared to explain his conduct for allowing himself to be sworn as a juror in the Court of Queen's Bench, he being actually sworn at the same time as a juror to try the lunacy case.

The Juror referred to explained to the Commissioners the circumstances under which he was sworn on the jury in the Court of Queen's Bench. He stated that during the short interval for which the Commissioners adjourned, he happened to be in the hall of the courts, when he was informed by a gentleman that he had been called in the Court of Queen's Bench, on a penalty of £50, to serve on the jury there. He informed the registrar of the Queen's Bench that he was actually serving on a jury before the Lunacy Commissioners, but the registrar refused to attend to such an explanation, and insisted on his going into the box and being sworn. He assured the Commissioners the matter annoyed him very much, and gave him very great pain, and hoped his explanation was satisfactory.

The Commissioners stated that the juror had acquitted himself from all imputation, and from anything bordering on a contempt of the Court of Chancery.

The case was then proceeded with, and Dr. Mahood, of Kingstown, who was unable to attend previously, was examined—He deposed that he resided in Kingstown, and remembered upon one occasion to have been called upon by the family of a gentleman to protect them, in the absence of the head of the house, from the violence of Mr. John Knight Read, who sought to force his way by violence into the house, to see a young lady whom he stated he wanted to marry. The family had no acquaintance with him whatsoever to justify his acting in such a strange and unaccountable manner. Ultimately it took two police constables to remove him from the hall.

Mr. Guinness, the agent of the alleged lunatic, deposed that Mr. John Knight Read was possessed of leasehold property to the value of £230 a year, as well as being possessed of railway and mining shares.

John M'Loughlin, one of the officers of Kilmainham Gaol, was examined by Dr. Ball, and stated that the alleged lunatic dined with witness, and for the most part occupied witness' room; he sometimes walked about, but was very indolent. witness gave him books to read, and an arithmetic to amuse him, but he did not appear very fond of reading; the alleged lunatic spent an entire Sunday on a text of Scripture, that text being as to the Apostles having authority to change the Sabbath, he considering they had no right or authority to make any change of the day; he also amused himself in a very childish manner.

To a Juror—Witness had a conversation with Mr. Read on the subject of the present inquiry, and he stated that he had told the Commissioners he did beat his mother, and he considered such did her good, as it made her take her wine.

To the Court—The alleged lunatic was given into witness' custody as a lunatic, and he was not surprised at such, and he never had a doubt but that Mr. Read was not of sound mind.

To a Juror—The alleged lunatic sits and stands occasionally at his meals, and generally says grace before and after his meals; also generally says his prayers before going to bed at night, and when he rises in the morning, but does not spend much time at his prayers.

Mr. O'Hara then addressed the jury, and Dr. Ball replied.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., here came into court, and stated to the Commissioners that the Court of Queen's Bench was sitting, but could not go on with the case in consequence of the absence of the juror who had been sworn on the previous day.

Mr. Commissioner Henn stated the Commissioners should go on with their case. The juror in question had been engaged in the lunacy case since Tuesday last, and, the court having adjourned for a short time, he was crossing the hall when a gentleman informed him he should go into the Queen's Bench, and, notwithstanding his remonstrance, he was sworn upon the jury by the registrar. Acting as the Commissioners were there, in obedience to the Lord Chancellor's order, it was their duty to continue the trial of the case. Great expense and inconvenience was caused to the parties in the case, in consequence of the unfortunate occurrence of the juror being taken away.

Mr. Macdonough asked if the Commissioners thought the case would terminate soon?

Mr. Commissioner Henn replied it might be over in a short time, but he could not anticipate how long the jury might take to consider their verdict.

Mr. Macdonough then retired, and said he supposed the Queen's Bench should adjourn.

Mr. Commissioner Henn then proceeded to charge the jury. He said the writ which they were to try was, whether Mr. John Knight Read was an idiot, a lunatic, or a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs. With regard to the question of idiotcy the jury might not trouble themselves, as an idiot was a person born such, deprived of his senses, and it was proved that, up to a certain period of his life, Mr. Read was a highly rational and sensible young man. As regards the question of his being a lunatic they might not trouble themselves either, as a lunatic was a person absolutely insane, and known to have lucid intervals; but the real question in the case was, whether Mr. Read was a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, and in such a state of mind as, contradistinguished from idiotcy and lunacy, to make him the proper subject of a commission. Of late the question in many cases of the kind was, not whether the party was absolutely insane, but whether he was unable to act with a proper and provident management of his affairs, and was in such an imbecile mental condition as would render him liable to be robbed; not strictly in a state of insanity, but in such a condition as called for as much protection as actual insanity. In the words of a writer on the subject, he might state that it was hardly possible to express in words the nice distinction that marked the boundaries of reason and insanity, or to specify the delicate gradations by which weakness of intellect, depression of spirits, violence of temper, eccentricity of manner, generated into actual disease. In determining the question of sanity, lunacy, or unsoundness of mind, the common sense of a jury should ultimately be relied upon. Weak minds differed from strong ones in the extent and power of their faculties, but unless those weak minds betrayed symptoms of a total loss of understanding, or of idiotcy or delusion, they could not properly be considered unsound; so that, to constitute unsoundness of mind there should be in the subject matter of consideration symptoms of a total loss of understanding, or symptoms of idiotcy or delusion. Some of those symptoms should exist in order to entitle the jury to find a verdict of unsoundness of mind. The learned Commissioner quoted from a medical work upon the subject of imbecility or weakness of mind, in which it was laid down that true *d